# Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846.

## PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

Two Dollars a year; or ONE Dollar for the first regular

### OFFER OF MEDIATION.

Our readers will perceive, by a reference to the extracts which we give in another column from a debate in the British House of Commons, the gratifying fact that the British Government has instructed its Minister here to offer to our Government the mediation of Great Britain to settle the existing port signed by either of them-that SANTA ANNA difficulties between this country and the Republic of Mexico.

As the war with Mexico was begun without any adequate cause, and is continued without any adequate object, we believe that the whole country (all the paying part of it, at least) will rejoice at any intervention which shall bring it to an early and reputable end

## A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

In its loyal haste to contradict every thing from a Whig source which questions the wisdom of any department, bureau, or officer, high or low, of the Administration, the government paper sometimes falls into very amusing blunders. The following is one of the latest, if not one of the most laughable. Having transferred to our columns, from the St. Louis Republican, an article pointing out som improprieties in the issue of certain Treasury drafts to a Paymaster in Missouri, the Union conceived itself bound, of course, to attack the writer's positions, and accordingly, in its number of Friday night, dashed away at them furiously. In its comments is this passage:

"The St. Louis article adds: 'The subtreasury law pased subsequent to the delivery to Major Walker of the immensum of Treasury drafts to which we have alluded.'"

Well, such, the Union says, is the assertion the St. Louis article; and here is the Union's denial of that assertion. The reader may be incredulous, but we quote the Union verbatim:

"Now this law passed on the 6th August, 1846, and the whole amount of drafts issued to Major Walker was on the 15th July, 1846, being twenty-two days before instead of subsequent' to the passage of that law."

The St. Louis writer says "the Subtreasury law passed subsequent to the issue of the drafts.' "No. (says the Union.) not so; the drafts were

issued before the passage of the law." Heard any one ever the like? We suppose that the difficulties of its post may account for an occasional momentary bewilderment; but the organ is getting decidedly out of tune, we fear.

# A DIFFERENCE WITHOUT A DISTINCTION.

" Misfortunes never come alone," (they say;) and thus, in its eagerness to contradict the St. Louis Treasury drafts, the Union contained this statement:

"Some of these Treasury drafts have been issued in June last, not predated, as some would insist, for the purpose of evading the law, for, we repeat, the law has not prohibite their issue. Others have issued since, and some in the current month," [August.]

Such was its statement on the 21st of August vet in the paper of Friday night last, the 18th of September, it presents us, é contra, with the following admission :

Thus, in August, this sentinel, defender, and or issued in the current month." Yet, in September, (oblivious of what it said in August,) it asserts that the last issue was on the 22d July, and none have been issued since." Alas!

# ANOTHER COUNTERMAND.

Letters were received at St. Louis on the 12th instant, from the War Department, notifying the United States officers at St. Louis of the determination of the Government to dispense with the services of the regiment of infantry called for by the requisition on the Governor of Missouri of the 18th of July, and which regiment has, ere this time, assembled at Fort Leavenworth. The order directs that they shall be mustered out of service as speedily as possible, either at Fort Leavenworth, or any other point where they may be. They will, of course, receive pay for the time which they may have pased in service, for travelling to Fort Leavenworth, and, we presume, six months clothing.

CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION .- We have received a comm nication giving the details of the disturbance among the troop on Governor's Island-which confirms all we have previously stated, with many additional particulars. It appears that the regiment is in a state of mutiny, and unless there be something done to adjust matters, it will be very improper for these men to embark. Indeed, in their present state of mind, we very much doubt whether the ships will reach their destination, or if they do, whether on landing on the shores of California the volunteers will remain soldiers of the United States Col. Stevenson has returned from Washington and th "expedition will leave, it is said, at once." The Susan Drew has cleared for "Oregon," and not for California.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION .- The Vice Chancello he decided that the various trusts, under what are known as the million and first and second half million loans, &c., are null the million and first and second half million loans, e.e., are that and void, the officers having made such without authority of law. Whether persons holding such, and having parted with other property not now in the receiver's hands, can come in as general creditors is a matter not now to be passed upon. as general creditors is a matter not now to be passed upon. The salary fixed for the trustees is also void, except as to their actual expenses. All property now in the hands of special receivers is to be placed in those of the general receiver.

The effect of this decision will be to place all the bonds and mortgages now held under the various trusts in the hands of Mr. Leavitt for the benefit of the creditors at large, and, if any

Two bonds and mortgages for \$25,000 each which had been paid to Mr. Wm. Nyse, now deceased, but returned to the company, through urgent solicitation, and the notes or bonds of the company taken in their place are to be restored to his estate, being now in the hands of the company taken in their place are to be restored to his estate, being now in the hands of the company.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers furnish late advices from Mexico, received by the British steamship Arab; in which vessel, it will be remembered, SANTA ANNA and his suite went from Havana to

These accounts come down to the 30th ultimo the 3d instant from Vera Cruz; and, among other things, are interesting as showing-notwithstanding the denial of the official paper that the President or his Secretary of State had given a passnevertheless had a passport, signed by some one, and of course by authority of the Government, which was sufficient to claim the respect of our squadron and permit him to land at Vera Cruz.

We give the following abstract of the intelligence brought by this arrival, as furnished by Mr. O'NEIL (one of the owners of the Arab) to the Times and the Picamme:

SANTA ANNA landed at Vera Cruz on the 16th ultimo and left on the 19th, but proceeded no further than his hacienda, or country seat, at Encerro, three leagues east of Jalapa, where he still lies indisposed—suffering in his amoutated

The personages who accompanied him from Havana had gone on to Mexico, where the had been regularly installed in various State offices. ALMONTE is Minister of Marine and of War, REJON of the Interior, and GOMEZ FARIAS of Fi-

The British brig of war Daring arrived at Vera Cruz on the 2d instant, with despatches, said to be from the American Government. These despatches were reported to comprise offers of peace on a permanent basis, and expressing President Polix's readiness either to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico or to receive a Mexican Minister at Wash-

It was currently reported in Mexico, on the 28th ultimo, that the troops at San Luis de Potosi had pronounced for Paredes. An express had reached Mr. Macintosh, the British Consul at Vera Cruz, confirming the intelligence. Mr. O'NEIL, however, states that Mr. Macintosh did not know wha credence there was to be given to the news thus brought; but as pronunciamentos followed one another in quick succession in that distracted country, it was possible there was some

When in the city of Mexico, Mr. O'NEIL heard that Paedes was a prisoner in the hands of the present Government and in travelling to Vera Cruz, between the morning of the 28th and that of the 2d instant, when the vehicle he was it was passing through Peroté, that gentleman was actually told by an inhabitant that the ex-President (Paredes) was a close

Mr. O'NEIL, absorbed by his affairs, did not, unfortunate ly, think of bringing any newspapers with him, either from the city of Mexico or Vera Cruz, so that we are without any documents, showing the onward progress of the late movements. Immediately after Santa Anna quitted Vera Cruz, a force of about six hundred infantry and a few cavalry took up the line of march from that port for the city of Mexico. Mr. O'NEIL met them on his way back to his vessel; they seemed in pretty good order.

We learn that tranquillity seems to reign throughout the incipal places in Mexico, the movement in favor of SANTA writer, the government paper falls into the additional blunder of contradicting itself. In its number of our informant shrewdly remarked, the mass of the people— August 21, in an article defending the Treasury De- those engaged in mercantile, industrial, or manufacturing purde ctat which, in Mexico, upset one Government and substi tute another with the facility of a harlequin change in a Christ

> Mr. O'NEIL made the voyage from Havana with Santa Anna. During the passage the latter kept himself strictly confined to his cabin, alleging suffering from his mutilated leg as the cause. The General had previously assured Mr. O'Neil that there would be no occasion to run the blockadethat the vessel would be allowed to enter without any difficulty. When the Arab arrived off Vera Cruz they descried the

St. Mary's, and the Arab immediately bore up for her. The "The whole amount of these Treasury drafts issued was \$550,600. The first issue was on the 23d June, 1846, and the last issue on the 22d July, 1846. None have been issued whom he recognised, and with whom he exchanged saluta St. Mary's sent a boat to the Arab, with the first lieutenant tions. By Gen. Almonte the licutenant was conducted to Gen. Santa Anna, who was lying in his berth quite ill. Ther gan of the Executive, says "the law has not prohi- a short interview took place, and when the lieutenant reapbited the issue of these drafts, and some have been peared on deck, he gave to the owners permission to pass the blockude.

An account received by a commercial house represents that the suite of Santa Anna evinced much emotion and even alarm when boarded, but that the General himself was perfectly calm, and apparently expected the visit. It is further added that the General delivered a letter to the officer who boarded the boat, which produced at once the desired effect.

When Santa Anna landed he was received by but few friends. The reception was not a public one, and it was not marked by much enthusiasm. The General himself was evidently disappointed. He was able, however, after his arrival. to entertain at a public dinner, at the palace at Vera Cruz, large number of civil dignitaries and military officers. At the finner a more favorable disposition was manifested towards him, and there was some appearance of enthusiasm.

The day the Arab left, a flag of truce was sent ashore by Commodore Conner, and the same occurrence had taken place on two or three occasions previously. We have, of course, no clue to the nature of the communications interchanged, but as the Daring had arrived from New Orleans prior to the Arab's departure, it was conjectured that the Commodore might have received by her communications which controlled his conduct.

NAVAL .- The Pensacola Gazette of the 12th in

"The United States frigate Polomac, Capt. AULICK, arrivd here on Wednesday last. The only news we learn by her of silks, &c. valued at \$90,000.

yesterday morning, bringing a bearer of despatches from Commodore Connex. We have not been able to learn that she brings any thing later than our accounts by way of New Orleans. She sails again this day."

FROM BENT'S FORT. The St. Louis New Era has the following exract of a letter from a volunteer in Major CLARK's artillery company:

"We are not encamped exactly at the fort, but about nine niles this side. Our intelligence is very limited as regards our future course, the officers seeming to consider that the dear people have no use for information. The impression is we shall start after resting eight or ten days to recruit horses and men, that are both in almost a universally used up con- In Belgium 1843, one accident to....... dition, though there are not a great number actually laid up by sickness-in all, in our company, about ten. There is great complaining about a want of provisions, the men actually not receiving more than about half as much as they can eat. The issue to be made in future of coffee is to consist of four tin cups full for the entire company for twentyfour hours. One company lately attacked a provision wagon estate, being now in the hands of the receiver. A small portion of the claim of McKulop, Dent & Co., of London, is to be considered equitable.—N. Y. Express.

and took therefrom all they wanted; and their example may be imitated. Some of the companies, I believe, have less or nothing to complain of."

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Another steamer arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant, which left Brasos Santiago on the 6th. By her we have little intelligence of importance, except the confirmation of the news received by previous arrivals of the advance of the army from Camargo into the interior. The subjoined letter, from the city of Mexico, and to the afternoon of from the correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Times, gives some interesting details regarding the movements of the troops:

> Camargo, (Mexico,) August 31, 1846. here on the night of the 28th instant. From Matamoros wrote you that on the 20th Gen. Worth, with the first bri rade of regulars, marched on the Monterey road, and was to be soon followed by the 2d brigade, under the command of as I then believed, Col. Garland; but on my arrival here I as certained that Col. P. F. Smith commands that brigade, and Col. Garland the 3d, which takes up the line of march to 2d dragoons, which also move to-day or to-morrow. artiflery batteries are attached to each brigade. That arm of the service is commanded by Major Munroe, and the whole regular force will be under the immediate command of Gen.

The brigades of volunteers of Generals Hamer and Quitan, under the orders of Major General Butler, will march three or four days, as will the Texas mounted regiments of Hays and Woods, commanded by Gen. Henderson. Gen. ands the whole force, which will be about 7,500 men. The volunteer corps will be made up of the picked men of the different regiments, and all but those selected will remain re, or at other stations on the Rio Grande. Brigadiere Marshall, Lane, and Pillon will command them until the ar rival of Major General Patterson.

The officers and men who are to be left at the different po omplain and scold very much, but it cannot be avoided some troops must be left to guard the posts in the rear and keep up a communication with the depots of supplies; and the anding General has probably made his selections of those who are to advance as judiciously as the objects he has in riew will permit. It is one of the great objections to voluneer troops that they will be in a state of excitement about nething or other. If there is nothing to do, they get tired of the ennui and monotony of a camp. If a movement is to be made, all wish to go, and those left behind complain of in justice as if it were personal. It is difficult to satisfy all. At this time, if General Taylor thought it necessary to advance with the whole army, he could not do it, as there is not a suffiiency of transportation here for supplies. It is almost incrediele, yet true, that, whilst the Government has pressed on to rontier more than 15,000 men, not a single addition wagon or cart has been sent to transport supplies, unless they have been landed within a very short time past. Whilst the army is stationed on the river, steamers afford great facilities, but any movement into the interior must of necessity depen upon land transportation. About 2,000 mules have been purased or hired from the Mexicans, and by packing them the

Lieut. Kane, with about 150 dragoon recruits, not ye ounted, remains in this place, to guard the public stores The volunteers are and will be encamped in the vicinity as

Gen. Worth, with his command, arrived at a pleasant little town called Seralvo, at the foot of the mountains, on the 24th, where he will remain until the main body of the army approaches. It is about seventy miles from hers. Colonel Smith is yet within a few miles of this point, but will ad-

of October. Whether any movement beyond the latter place itiated. Whether we shall meet with any resistance, is a nestion upon which opinions are divided. It is certain there

ole. Col. Hays, in his tour of upwards of two hundred s, met no resistance. Gen. Worth has not seen an enemy. Single companies of Texan Rangers have traversed the country in different directions, and met no opposition. Small parties of men have travelled different routes without interuption. So far, every thing indicates a state of quietude

ousand men, almost in a state of disorganization, and deerting every opportunity. Gen. Mefica commands there. ubt if there be any serious fight. The Mexicans have no army that can resist the one now moving against them. They re all excellent treops, and efficient in every respect.

Before you can receive this letter it is certain you will have ceived full accounts of the revolution and proceedings in different parts of Mexico, the overthrow of the Government of Paredes, and the recall of Santa Anna. The proclams ion of the Provisional Government is belligerent in its tone, butit is questionable if Santa Anna will pursue a hostile course owards us if he can avoid it. I think it probable that the ediation of the British Government will be accepted by exico, and when that acceptance is notified to our Governnent Mr. Polk is bound by his public declarations and mes sages to Congress to enter into negotiations. He has always said he was ready to make peace whenever Mexico should inimate her wishes to that effect. If no movements of a pacific endency shall result from the existing state of things, and all parties in Mexico shall merge their civil dissensions and join in the war against us, it may be more protracted and sanguinary than many suppose. It was Machiavel, I believe, who said that a nation, divided by its civil broils and dissensions, was the most dangerous to a foreign foe when all parties agreed to abandon their disputes and unite in resistancethe energy which the civil contact has inspired being directed against the common enemy. Should this prove true in Mexico, this war will not soon be finished. The country can be defended with a small force well commanded. The very inaction of the Mexicans embarrasses us, and will cost was the capture of a Bremen brig by the schooner Flirt, in us millions. We occupy the country, and find no one to attempting to run into Vera Cruz, after having been warned fight. We cannot plunder the people, and they make us pay off three days previous by the brig Somers. She had a cargo two prices for all we purchase. All the supplies we get here from the United States cost an enormous sum in consequence "The steam-frigate Princeton, Capt. Exces, arrived here of the high price of transportation. "A masterly inactivity" patience and gather strength.

# STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS. In the late sitting of the Polytechnic Society at Berlin, Baron Von Reden produced a document to prove that accidents on the different railways in

Europe are extremely few in comparison with the

number of travellers. We extract the following:

Travellers

In France, in 1842, (worst year,) one accident to .... 25,000 1844 Do 1840 1843 (best year) in the 3 years, 1841, 2, and 3, do. . . . . . 95,000 Do

Do 1944 102,000 In Germany, from 1841 to 1845, inclusive, only four per sons killed and three wounded. In all Europe, in the most unfavorable year, number of a cidents one in 496,006; in the most favorable year, one 8,839,000 travellers.

In Prussia forty to fifty travellers perish every year on the In London, the annual number of deaths from accident from carriages amounts to 300.

FROM THE CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

The New Orleans Delta has two interesting letters from its correspondent with Gen. Wool's division of the army, describing its present position and its probable future movements, from which we make the subjoined extracts :

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, SEPTEMBER 3, 1846. Gen. Wool, with a part of his staff, left Port Lavaca of he 8th ultimo, and arrived at this place on the 14th. That worthy man and veteran officer Inspector General Churchill has arrived, as also Capt. Fraser, of the corps of engineers Capt. Cross, Assistant Quartermaster and chief of that Department here, and Lieut. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department, who compose a part of the General's staff. Capt. Prentiss Assistant Adjutant General, is expected to join in a few days. The two regiments of Illinois volunteers, under Cols. Har

din and Bissell, left their encampment on Placedores creek on the 11th ultime, and arrived here on the 24th Col. Harney, with a detachment of the 2d dragoons, con-sisting of Brevet Major Beall's, Capts. Howe and Blake's comanies, returned from the Presidio de Rio Grande on the 26t

ltimo, having been absent about one month. Since their re turn Capt. Howe's company has been consolidated with Major Beall's and Capt. Blake's companies. Capt. Howe will probably go upon the recruiting service.

Two companies of 1st dragoons, under Capts. Steen and Eustis, and two companies of 6th regiment United States in-fantry, the whole under the command of Major Bonneville, left Fort Smith on the 13th of July, and arrived here on the 27th ultimo, having accomplished a march of seven hundred miles in about six weeks. Great credit is due the gallant Major and those under him in the performance of this ted march, and in bringing their train in such remarkably fine

The Arkansis mounted volunteers, under the command Col. Yell, left Washington (Arkr) on the 15th of July, and

arrived here on the 28th ultimo These troops are encamped at a delightful spot, three miles above the Alamo, bearing the name "Camp Crockett." The urrounding country is a beautiful rolling prairie, dotted over with clumps of oak, muskeet, &c., through which many little streams wend their way to the clear and beautiful San Antonio river, with its banks garnished with foliage, flowing along in front of the camp, affording the troops an abundance of pure water: while the opposite side is bounded by a range of hills, stretching to the northwest. On the western side of the San Antonio, are encamped five companies of Texas vo lunteers, under the command of Col. Young; and being six months' men, they will probably be disbanded in a few days. the 15th instant, and perhaps sooner; great exertions being made by the Quartermaster's Department, under the indefati gable Capt. Cross, who leaves nothing undone which is possible to place this train in a proper state to give efficiency to

Gen. Wool is up early and late, and is fast bringing the vo next day, will pitch his tent, with the troops, in Camp Crockett, as will every officer whose constant business does no make it necessary to remain in town.

I have no doubt that the General will take possession of the capital of Chibuahua some time in the month of October The distance to the Rio Grande is calculated at about 140 miles, and from thence to Chibuahua 450 miles, making our narch nearly 600 miles, over a lovely country.

The Kentucky and Tennessee cavalry, it is supposed, will join Gen. Taylor's command. They have, as yet, not arriv-SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

Since writing to you on the 3d instant, Capt. Washington's npany of the 4th United States Artillery arrived here ember, and in Saltillo, about sixty miles beyond, by the 1st passed through in full uniform, with four 6-pounders and two 12-pound howitzers, with their caissons, travelling forge, bagwill be made on this line of operations, is unknown to the unfor this part of the country, and much astonished the Mexicans here, they never having seen so great an artillery disill be no resistance this side of Monterey, unless it may be play in an army, and believing that nothing could equal that skirmish between small parties, and that is not very proba- of the Mexicans. They encamped on the San Pedro, about two miles from the city.

Lieut. Rogers, of the 2d dragoons, (who was left by Col. Harney with three companies of Texas troops under the com-mand of Capt. Cady, at Presidio de Rio Grande,) and Mr. Callahan, arrived this morning, and reported the remaind of the command near at hand. Their provisions being damaged and condemned, it became necessary to procure more and, as the inhabitants of Presidio professed to be very friendly. they sent a small boat with nine men over the river to bring the articles purchased. After the men had pushed off their boat they were attacked by a body of Mexicans, secreted in the chapar ral on the bank of the river. Three of our party were killed the remainder jumped overboard, and reached the bank on this side. During the afternoon the Mexicans kept up a fire from their musketry, and succeeded in killing one mule and slightly wounding another. The troops having no means of crossing over the river, took up their line of march for this place, being already under orders to that effect. Undoubtedly by this time this signal victory is heralded through Mexico as giving additional lustre to the arms of the magnanimous and exalted people. Before leaving, the provisions and other stores, together with a stock of goods belonging to Mr. Callahan, were burnt, being unable to transport them to this place. Surgeon E. B. Price, formerly of Baltimore, is ordered to peadquarters as Medical Director.

We are fast approaching the day of marching, and every man is anxious to be off. We anticipate a pleasant trip, though there are some who fear that little fighting will be done The troops are generally in good health, and those who brought

disease with them are fast recovering.

The Lipan chief Castro, and others of the deputation from that tribe to Washington, arrived here yesterday, decked off with the gewgaws bestowed upon them at the Capital. They appeared much delighted with their visit at court, and had such to say of the "mucho grande casa," at the same time pointing to the low dirty stone houses of this place, with a significant pugh ! pugh ! The railroads puzzled them much No caballo (horse) nada mas puff! puff!" (imitating the

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, SEPTEMBER 7, 1846. It affords me pleasure to inform you that Gen. Wool in ends to put in motion the advance of his division upon Chihuahua as early as the 15th instant. He only waits for supplies from Lavaca, which are on the way. We expect them in the course of some four or five days. They consist of arms for Col. Yell's regiment of mounted men, ammunition for Capt. Washington's company of artillery, and subsistence for th

province of Chihuahua since the 14th ultimo. He will no loubt enter its capital in the month of October. The force new concentrated is rising of 3,000 men. Of these eight companies are regulars, four of dragoons, one of artillery, and three of the 6th infantry—all efficient and well commanded.

NIBLO'S ESTABLISHMENT, at New York, was destroyed by fire last Friday morning. It was discovered at about fou o'clock, in the Theatre, the flames having already made so much progress that there was no chance of saving it. Before the fire was subdued it destroyed all the buildings south of the Racket Club-house to Prince street, and from Broadway o Crosby street, including the Theatre, the Saloon, two three story brick houses on Broadway, one occupied by Mr. Niblo, and the other, as a drug-store, by Mr. J. T. Smith, and the seed-store of Billsland & Son. The two brick houses on Broadway belonged to the heirs of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer : the rest of the buildings to Mr. Niblo. The entire loss of property is estimated at \$40,000. Insurance about \$22,000, of which \$4,000 was on the Theatre.

REPORTED BATTLE AT NAUVOO.

For some time past we have had almost daily reports of hostile demonstrations between the Mormons and anti-Mormons in the vicinity of Nauvoor but, except merely to state (on the 8th instant) the fact that matters had not been yet reconciled in that unfortunate section of the country, and to state also the more recent points of difference between the adverse parties, we have refrained from noticing the frequent reports of threatened conflict that reached us, in the hope that, as has been the case heretofore, the existing difficulties might be peaceably settled. In this hope, however, if reliance can be placed in the following paragraph from the St. Louis Republican of the 14th instant, we have been dis appointed, and more murder has been perpetrated. When, we should like to know, is this reckless violence, setting all law at defiance, to cease?

PROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF SEPTEMBER 14. By the steamer Ocean Wave, which arrived here yesterday we learn that a messenger arrived at Warsaw about 11 o'cloc on Friday evening, a few minutes before she left, who stated that a battle had taken place about 3 o'clock that afternoon near Nauvoo, which lasted two hours, and in which from twelve to fifteen men were killed and wounded. The particulars, so far as they could be ascertained, are, that on Friday the Nauvooites, hearing that the anti-Mormons were on the march to their city, marched out to the number of from three to five hundred, and posted themselves at the distance of about one mile east of the temple, having an open plain in front, and an extensive corn-field in the rear, their line being formed near and parallel with the fence. Here they waited or six pieces of cannon. The latter were posted on an eminence, and opened their fire on the Mormons, but at too great a distance to be effective. Soon after, the action was continued with small arms, and lasted until 5 o'clock, when the Anties either retreated or withdrew. Their loss is stated to be from eight to fifteen killed, but that is uncertain, and the Nauvooites had one man killed and two wounded; the latter had no cannon. It was expected that the battle would be

# NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1846. Some days since I referred briefly to the probable policy SANTA ANNA, on his arrival in the city of Mexico. I sug gested that Santa Anna, at present, would, it might be pre sumed, seek a consolidation of the various Mexican factions and if that could not be accomplished, then a prostration of the malcontents. Without one of these objects could be effected, he would never feel himself safe. I inferred that, without th army, he could do nothing. With it, any and every thing.

Supposing this to be his position, what would be deemed most expedient? For that he would pursue. I thought, and so expressed myself, that his policy would be not to place him self at the head of the Government fidential friend, such a man as Almonte, should occupy that position, while he should be Generalissimo. Since that letter was written Santa Anna has published a proclamation, developing, in some measure, his present views and future policy A copy of that proclamation has been received by our Government, translated, and published. I have read it with care, and on that Santa Anna, at the time he published it, was fully and correctly informed of the tenor, terms, and conditions which President Polk offered to the Mexican Government, and upon which he was willing to nedence of the correctness of this opinion.

This document has evidently been prepared with great care. It is a masterly production, and for the talent which it evinces, would do honor to a college of Jesuits. It observes a studied caution as to the policy which the Government ought to pursue in relation to the question of peace or war with the United States. Indeed, so far as I can discover, Santa Anna does not appear to consider a war with us by any means so disastrous, or so much to be dreaded, as our Government seems to

vana on the 8th instant, at nine in the evening, with the sole object of coming to aid you in saving our country from its enemies, internal and external. Great has been my joy when, on arriving at this point, I learned that the former had been overthrown by your own forces, and that I was already proclaimed on all sides as General-in-Chief of the liberating army." You will observe that he says he came to save his cour try "from its enemies, internal and external," and that he re joices in the overthrow of the former, but no allusion is made to the latter, that is, the American Government. There is another sentence worthy of notice. He is grateful that he is "proclaimed on all sides as General-in-Chief," &c. That such would be his view, was my opinion, and I so stated in a former letter to the Intelligencer.

In closing this proclamation the General says: "The slaw

of public opinion myself, I shall act in accordance with it." Again : "Mexicans ! there was once a day, and my heart filates with the remembrance, when leading on the popula masses, and the army, to demand the rights of the nation, you saluted me with the enviable title of soldier of the people. Allow me again to take it, never more to be given up; and to devote myself until death to the defence of the liberty and inendence of the Republic." From these quotations, and others that might be made, I

conclude that Santa Anna has no expectation of immedi peace; nor does he appear to feel any apprehension as to the consequences of procrastination. Before he does or permits any thing to be done of a conclusive character, in relation to the question of peace or war, he will want to know what is

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1846. The Whies of the several wards of this city have all had their preparatory meetings, and have appointed their several committees of nomination to select candidates for the respective offices which are to be filled at the approaching election Greater harmony and more zeal was evinced than had been anticipated. These committees will convene this evening and to-morrow evening, and will commence forthwith to discharge the duties assigned them.

There are those who predict much diversity of opinion and some warmth on the question of Governor. Whether these predictions will be realized is yet to be seen. I incline to the opinion that they will not. There is, undoubtedly, a difference of opinion as to candidates among some of our most efficient Whigs; but, notwithstanding this, I hope and believe it will be overcome by their own sense of propriety, and those patriotie feelings by which they have heretofore been governed. The imports into Buffalo of wheat and flour during the first fifteen days of September were-

and flour, from the West, through our canals, has been much

larger in the year 1846 than in 1845. I learn that the print works of East Greenwich, Providen engaged in printing mousselines de laine, have discharged a number of their hands, and next month intend to close up. They say they cannot at present prices pay expenses. The journeymen carpet weavers have refused to work a

the present reduced wages. One of our city banks has refused to pay out its paper for certified cheeks, but will give specie. Their objection is that their circulation will all be locked up in the custom-house if they give it out in large sums.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR

PROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER. OPINIONS OF HENRY CLAY,-There is but one State in the Union, we willingly believe, that could have been deluded into the support of Jas. K. Polk as a better Tariff man than HENRY CLAY, and which, when the cheat is made manifest, can still cling to the fraudulent deceivers who pledged their personal honor to the truth of the wicked falsehood.

New Jersey, at any rate, is under no such delusion. She new the men and her own interests, and she gave her suport to that man for the Presidency whose whole public life ad been given to the support and encouragement of American industry.

Falsehood and fraud overbore the true voice of the country,

and Henry Clay was beaten by Jas. K. Polk. The fruits are now upon us; but not yet in all their bitterness: foreign war, destruction of the tariff, wasteful expenditure, and growing debt. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that many a longing look should have been turned towards Ashland; and many a citizen, grateful for the benefits derived from the policy so ably sustained by Henry Clay, has desired to prove to him that defeat does not impair the memory of the heart, and that, although no longer in public life, his good services as a sound American statesman are freshly remembered. It was under such an impulse that Messrs. ALBRO, HOYT & Co., of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, manufacturers there of floor oilcloths, selected one of their most finished clothsand the world affords none better nor handsomer-and having without the knowledge of Mr. CLAY obtained the precise dimensions of the hall at Ashland, finished and fashioned the oilcloth exactly to fit, and then dispatched it to its destination. accompanied by a brief letter, in which they ask Mr. Clay's acceptance of that specimen of American manufactures, in token of their sense of his "many and great public services," the approach of the Anties, who arrived about 3 o'clock in and of "gratitude for his powerful advocacy of the interests the afternoon, said to be eight hundred in number, with five of American labor." The oilcloth reached its destination safely, and its reception is thus acknowledged by Mr. Clay : " ASHLAND, SEPTEMBER 10, 1846.

"GENTLEMEN: I received your favor of the 3d ultimo, se eral weeks ago, and I have within a few days past safely received the piece of floor oilcloth, to which it refers, which ou have kindly presented to me, to cover the floor of my hall. It came in perfect order, having been put up with remarkable care. It now occupies the place for which it was designed, and is greatly admired for the solidity of the fabric, and the taste and beauty of the brilliant colors which adorn it. It would successfully compare with any piece of loor oilcloth manufactured in foreign countries or at home, that I have ever seen. I beg your acceptance of my cordial thanks and grateful acknowledgments for it. "You have done 'me the favor to present me this valuable

rticle, as you are pleased to state, for my 'many and great public services,' and as a token of your gratitude for my owerful advocacy of the interests of American industry.' "I am happy, gentlemen, thus to have secured your appro-ation. In looking back from my retirement upon my public

areer, there is no part of my public exertions which I conemplate with more satisfaction than the support which, aroughout the whole of it, I constantly, zealously, and faithully gave to the industry of my own country. Its prosperity r adversity has been as infallibly marked by the adequacy or inadequacy of protection as the thermometer indicates heat or cold. I believe that the system of protection, notwithtanding the opposition which it has often encountered, has pushed the nation forward half a century in advance of where would have been if the doctrines of free trade had always revailed in our public councils. Whether it will be pushed back again to the same or any other extent by the Tariff recently established, which has sought to subvert the previous system and to embody those doctrines, remains to be seen. business of the country, and ultimately to the revenue of the Government. If there shall not be a large addition to the amount of our foreign importations, the Treasury must expeience a large deficit. If there should be an addition sufficient to compensate the reduction of duties, the increase must be paid for by an equivalent increase in the value of our exports, or the balance must be adjusted in specie. I have not he remotest expectation that we shall be able to effect payment by additional exportation of the products of the country. We in the West do not believe that the relaxation in the British system of restriction is going to create any considerable demand for the surplus of our agricultural produce. We shall. I fear, be constrained to resort to the other abernative, in the event of an excess of importations, and pay for then in the precious metals. I need not dwell on the commercial lisorder, the embarrassment in every department of business, and the wide-spread ruin which would be occasioned by a onstant exportation of specie in large amounts. We have nad experience enough of these fatal consequences whenever rotection of our own industry has been inadequate. "In all these views I may be entirely mistaken. It may turn

out that our importations will continue to flourish and inrease : that the country will continue to prosper ; and that he revenue of the Government will be ample. Anxious for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, whatever counsels or systems of policy may prevail, I shall be most happy to nd these results realized, and that I have erroneously entertained the opinions to which I have so long sincerely adhered. "In every contingency, gentlemen, I pray your acceptance my best wishes for the success of your beautiful manufacare, and for your health, happiness, and prosperity. "I am, with great respect, your friend and ob't servant, "Messrs. Albro, Hour & Co. H. CLAY."

THE RIOT ON THE RIO GRANDE.

We are glad to learn, from the following extract of a letter

the New Orleans Delta, that Col. BAKER, who was so seerely wounded in his humane efforts to quell the disgraceful iot which recently took place on the Rio Grande between two ompanies of Georgia volunteers, is likely to recover from his round. The letter, in describing the riot, which it attributes wholly to the effects of whiskey, says :

"Col. Baken had just returned with a company of his regiment from the burial of one of their number, and, hearing the riot still progressing on the steamboat, he ordered this company and one other to follow him to the boat, with the view of quelling it. In his attempting to do so, one of the officers attached to the Georgia companies engaged in the melee at once attacked him with his sword. They had been engaged but a few moments, when some cowardly villain among the rioters fired a pi-tol at him, which passed through the thick part of his neck from behind into his mouth, knocking out one of his teeth. Such is the report to me the incorrections. the thick part of his neck from behind into his mouth, knocking out one of his teeth. Such is the report to me this morning from the assistant surgeon of his regiment. The wound is not this morning considered mortal, although last evening I did not suppose he would be alive at this time. He is more did not suppose he would be alive at this time. He is more comfortable than could be expected, and we now entertain no doubt that he will recover. In addition to Col. Baker, Capt. Roberts was slightly wounded by a pistol shot. Capt. Post, acting commissary, slightly; Sergeant Helm, of company C, badly wounded, a ball passing directly through his body; Corporal Ursary very slightly; private Dillon mortally wounded with a bayonet—he probably will not live the day out; privates H. Martin, Stewart, Shepherd, and Lee, all slightly wounded. This constitutes, as far as can be ascertained, all who were wounded in the third regiment of Illinois volunteers, and who acted under the command of Col. Baker in the effort to suppress this disgraceful and unpardonable riot. How many are killed and wounded among the two companies who were engaged in the riot on the Corvette I cannot ascerwho were engaged in the riot on the Corvette I cannot ascer tain with sufficient certainty to venture any statements."

Rrs has advanced, and commands 62 a 64 cents, in conequence of orders from Holland, the crop having again failed that country, leaving their distilleries to look abroad for grain .- Niles's Register of Saturday.

Indian corn was selling at Davenport, Iowa, on the 3d instant at 124 cents per bushel, and winter wheat at 35 cents. By the way, we perceive that the imports of Indian corn into Liverpool for the month of August, 1845, amounted to 9,360